

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. DALE of New York: Memorial of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Greater New York favoring the immediate passage of the Smith-Bankhead bill, providing for the rehabilitation of men and women disabled in industry; to the Committee on Education.

Also, a joint resolution of the Northern New York Federation of Women's Clubs asking for the passage of House bill 5407; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, November 12, 1918.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we seek Thy divine guidance. We pray that we may address ourselves to the nobler tasks of peace with the same enthusiasm and the same efficiency with which we gave ourselves to the conflict in which we have just been engaged. We pray especially that Thy blessing may rest upon those agencies that minister to the moral and spiritual welfare of the boys who have responded so willingly to the call of the country and who have so gloriously won the victory. We pray that there may be thrown about them to protect them Christian sympathy and helpfulness and service, and that they may return to us nobler men, unsoiled by their experience abroad, to enter once more with fresh vigor and life and high ideals upon all the affairs of our civil and commercial life. We pray that these agencies which minister to the welfare of the boys may receive the hearty and enthusiastic support of all the people of this country. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COST OF PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS (S. DOC. NO. 300).

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to a resolution of September 24, 1918, certain information relative to the cost of producing wheat and other farm products, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NORRIS subsequently said: I should like to inquire whether the report from the Secretary of Agriculture, which I understand has been made in response to a resolution submitted by myself and which the Senate passed several weeks ago, has been laid before the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has been ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the order I wanted to have made.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S DIPLOMACY.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. Mr. President, I ask consent of the Senate to read a resolution passed by the chamber of commerce in the city of Atlanta, where I live. The telegram to me states:

The following resolution was unanimously adopted this morning by the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce: "Resolved by the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, That the following telegram be sent to Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States: "

The telegram to President Wilson reads:

In this hour of victory and universal thanksgiving for the deliverance of the world from barbarism, we salute you not only as the Commander in Chief of our Nation but as the leader in the world's struggle for liberty whose words have shaped the issues of the contest and guided the oppressed peoples of many lands to freedom. Your counsel has been the healing of the nations and the inspiration of our soldiers and our people in the glorious service and sacrifice which have turned the tide of war and rescued the world from slavery. For your enlightened leadership we are profoundly thankful, and we congratulate you upon the happy and successful termination of the contest. As at the outset this organization tendered you its services in carrying on the war, we now pledge to you the best efforts and full cooperation of ourselves and our people in meeting the weighty responsibilities and difficult problems of reconstruction.

Mr. President, this resolution expresses the view of a splendid body of men, and in this connection I will add that the terms of the armistice could not be more satisfactory. If unconditional surrender had been required the result would not have been more complete. In this hour of joy at the cessation of bloodshed, the triumph of liberty, all fair-minded men should be ready to concede that the diplomacy of President Wilson, criticized by some during the past 60 days, has really saved the world from 12 months more of war and sacrifice. He carried the battle for democracy into the heart of Austria and into the heart of Germany. He conducted the struggle there which contributed not

less than the forces of Gen. Foch on the front to bring the war to a speedy and triumphant conclusion.

The world recognizes this to be true, and every American citizen should realize the part played by our President and the personal value of that part to each of us as well as to all the world.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. NELSON presented the memorial of Dr. E. O. Thorson, of Luverne, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed sales tax on medicinal preparations in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a telegram in the nature of a petition from L. S. Pomeroy, of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation allowing the deduction of a reasonable percentage of the value of merchandise inventories before arriving at the taxable profits, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Northwestern Hardwood Lumberman's Association, of Minneapolis, Minn., relative to the relaxation of present restrictions on the shipment and use of lumber, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of H. D. Thorp, of Redwood Falls, Minn., remonstrating against the proposed tax on photographic supplies in the pending revenue bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials from the Farmers and Merchants' State Bank of Oklee, the Glenwood State Bank, the First State Bank of Stacy, the Peoples' State Bank of North Mankato, and the Pelican Rapids State Bank, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the proposed stamp tax on bank checks in the pending revenue bill, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Fargo, Bismarck, Buffalo, Plaza, Epworth, Carrington, Ray, and Moffit, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation granting the same rights and privileges to chiropractors that are granted to other branches of the medical profession in the Army and Navy, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. TRAMMELL introduced a bill (S. 5022) to authorize and grant to all officers and enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps one month's furlough on full pay prior to being discharged from the service, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

Mr. CALDER. I submit a resolution and ask that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution (S. Res. 328) was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved, That Senate resolution numbered 75, agreed to on April 3, 1918, being a resolution authorizing the employment of an additional clerk by each Senator having no more than one clerk, one assistant clerk, and one messenger for himself or for the committee of which he is chairman, for the remainder of the second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, at the rate of \$100 per month, said compensation to be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, be, and the same is hereby, continued and extended in full force and effect until the end of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I offer the following resolution to go over under the rule. I ask that it may lie on the table for the present.

The resolution (S. Res. 329) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas the cause of the United States in the present war against the German and Austro-Hungarian Empires is identical with that of our allies, all having as a common object complete and permanent victory over the enemy and a peace on such terms as will prevent a recurrence of the catastrophe; and

Whereas the United States and her allies have established unity of military command in the prosecution of the war, and it is desirable that there should likewise and for the same reason be unity of diplomatic action between the United States and her allies with reference to their common enemy; and

Whereas the German Government addressed peace proposals to the United States Government separate and apart from the allies of the United States, and has attempted to bring about a separate agreement with the Government of the United States upon the terms of peace, and has requested the Government of the United States to act as an intermediary or mediator between the Government of Germany and the Governments of the allies of the United States in securing for Germany an armistice of arms and a discussion of terms of peace; and

Whereas the purpose of the German Government in such representations to the United States is to bring about a division of interests between the United States and her allies and a disagreement between them as to the settlement of the war: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that for the purpose of the existing war the United States should enter into full alliance with the other belligerent nations at war with Germany, and should conduct no separate peace negotiations, lay down no separate terms of peace, nor carry on any separate discussion with the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments as to treaty of peace, nor make any separate agreements with the German or Austro-Hungarian Governments as to peace or the terms of the same; and be it further

Resolved, That for the reason and purposes stated above the United States Government should, through its proper representatives, become a signatory to the agreement already made between our cobelligerents, having for its object complete unity between them in the matter aforesaid, known as the pact of London.

ADDRESS BY JOSEPH J. SLECHTA.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. President, I have here the address of Mr. Joseph J. Slechta, traffic manager Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation. The address was delivered at the annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, held in New York October 30 and 31, 1918, and is entitled "How shall we have a real merchant marine?"

I beg to say that I know Mr. Slechta very well. He was in the Consular Service in Brazil for several years, and later was New York manager of the Brazil Steamship Co. He has been a frequent contributor to the leading journals in the country of articles relating to shipping and the shipping interests.

I ask that this address may be referred to the Committee on Printing with a view to having it printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That action will be taken.

STIMULATION OF AGRICULTURE—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. KENYON. Mr. President, I rose to ask the Senator from Georgia [Mr. SMITH] concerning the conference report on the agricultural extension bill. I understand that the Senator from Georgia has charge of the matter, and I wish to know what is the present status of the report.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I think we can get it up before the end of the week.

Mr. KENYON. Why can it not come up now? Is there any reason why it can not?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I think there may be some advantages by way of adjustment between now and the last of the week, and we can determine upon the course we will be compelled to pursue with reference to the disagreement in conference. It may be found that the only thing to be done will be simply to introduce a resolution continuing the Saulsbury resolution for six months after the declaration of peace. I feel sure that we can call up the conference report and have action upon it before the week passes. I will state to the Senator that I will aid in bringing it up before the end of the week.

Mr. KENYON. I will state that when I left a few days before the election I gave the chairman of the committee the power to use my vote in conference to recede from the rent amendment rather than to imperil the prohibition feature in the bill.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It was the Senator's power to use his vote in conference that brought the conference report into the Senate. His name was signed to the conference report which reached a disagreement.

Mr. KENYON. I do not want to see the prohibition feature of the bill under the present circumstances absolutely lost by the contest over the rent proposition.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It can not possibly be lost by delay. When we take up the conference report the Senate can recede from the Pomerene amendment if the Senate so desires.

Mr. KENYON. The Senator will bring it up during the week?

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It is my purpose to bring it up during the week. I move that the Senate adjourn until Friday.

Mr. SAULSBURY. Before the Senator from Georgia makes that motion, I should like to call attention to a matter which is one of emergency and I think possibly the Senate had better adjourn until to-morrow. An earthquake occurred in the western part of Porto Rico on the 11th of October. It resulted in destroying probably \$4,000,000 worth of property and some lives. There is an emergency resolution which has just passed the House, the attention of the chairman of the House committee having been called to the state of the case and to the need for immediate relief in Porto Rico. That resolution proposes to appropriate \$300,000, which is subject to the disposal of the War Department for emergency relief in Porto Rico. I should like very much to get the attention of the Senate to it at as early a day as possible. The Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico has met and practically agreed upon the resolution. I would suggest to the Senator, if agreeable to him, that the adjournment be taken until to-morrow. The resolution has not yet come over from the House, but I hoped it would reach the Senate to-day.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. It is generally conceded that a quorum of Senators is not now in the city. As the result of some conference among members of the steering committees on both sides it was practically agreed that a motion should be made to adjourn until Friday. It would seem that Friday would be as early as we could have a report from the Senator's committee. They could consider the resolution informally and be ready to report on Friday, could they not?

Mr. SAULSBURY. I will say to the Senator that has already been done by the Senate committee and I think it probably would be better not to adjourn until Friday. The House has adjourned until Thursday. The committee has instructed me when the joint resolution comes here to report it favorably with an amendment. So if the Senate would adjourn until Thursday, I could get action on it and the House having adjourned until Thursday it could then take action on the Senate amendment.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I desire the RECORD to show that at this time I am opposed to an adjournment to Friday or until to-morrow or any other day. There is much important business here to attend to, and if we keep on just meeting and adjourning from day to day, without doing anything else, until the revenue bill is reported, with business waiting for attention, it will never be attended to. The revenue bill will then displace everything else. Nothing else will have any show.

I refer particularly to the bill (S. 4947) to provide for a survey and classification by the Secretary of the Interior of all unentered public lands of the United States, and all unused cut-over, logging, and swamp lands and certain other unused lands of the United States, with a view to disposing thereof to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and others for homes and for other purposes.

I think that legislation ought to be attended to without further delay and that we should not simply meet and adjourn from day to day, wholly disregarding of such important legislation. I emphatically protest against such procedure. We are here to attend to business and should do it and not be wasting time. I shall vote against the motion to adjourn.

ADJOURNMENT TO FRIDAY.

Mr. SMITH of Georgia. I move that the Senate adjourn until Friday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Friday, November 15, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, November 14, 1918.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we bless Thee for that silent yet potent influence which is ever going out from Thee to uphold, sustain, and guide Thy children in right thinking and pure living.

Make us, we beseech Thee, more susceptible to the heavenly influences, that we may be guided in this critical hour by Thy judgments, which are true and righteous altogether.

Man proposes but God disposes. Never was the old adage more clearly illustrated than in the terrible war through which the world has been passing.

Grant that the conclusions which shall be finally reached may guide to a peace which shall live forever and aye, and righteousness make glad the hearts of all mankind. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, November 11, 1918, was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has telegrams from the gentleman from Ohio, Mr. BRUMBAUGH, and the gentleman from Nebraska, Mr. LOBECK, asking indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness in the family. Without objection, the requests will be granted.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. EAGLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent as acting chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee to address the House for 10 minutes concerning the desirability of